DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE

1971

ANNUAL REPORT

for

THE DISTRICT

by

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Medical Officer of Health

and

E. A. ATKINSON, M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector

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Massetts Road
HORLEY, Surrey

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DORKING & HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
1971–1972

Chairman of the Committee

Mr. E. Epson, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)

Vice-Chairman of the Committee

Mr. R. C. Athol

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Mr. F. A. Woodruff

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Mrs. B. C. North

(2) Chest Diseases Care Committee
Mr. C. L. Smith (Reigate), Mrs. E. M. Campbell (Dorking)

(3) Medical Officer of Health Joint Committee
Mr. E. Epson, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.), Mr. R. C. Athol

DORKING & HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

THOMAS A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S.(LOND.), M.R.C.S.(ENG.), L.R.C.P.(LOND.), D.P.H., D.OBST., R.C.O.G. (Until June 1971)

Dr. G. A. JACKSON, B.SC., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., M.F.C.M. (From October 1971)

Chief Public Health Inspector

ERIC A. ATKINSON, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. R. CHARMAN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Public Health Inspector

R. G. AYLING, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

J. L. GILL, M.A.P.H.I.

P. M. LYNCH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (From August 1971)

Outdoor Staff

Public Health Assistants

Mr. J. LUCK

Mr. R. ARCHER

Mr. P. VALLINS

Meat Inspector

Mr. A. F. EAGLES

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk Miss E. NOLAN

Shorthand Typist/Clerk Mrs. E. LOCK

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk Mrs. A. L. E. ELLIS

Clerk/Typist Mrs. V. MUNTER

Shorthand Typist Mrs. L. PEILE (Until March 1971)

Shorthand Typist Miss L. MARRIOTT (From April 1971)

The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts.

The Chief Public Health Inspector also acts as Housing Officer to the Rural District Council.

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

October 1972.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Spring of 1971 saw changes in the Medical Officer of Health's Department. We were all very sorry to see Dr. Plumley leave us for pastures new in Epsom. I left shortly before to take a new position in Guildford, only to return in July as Acting Medical Officer of Health and finally in my present position in October. I am very happy to be with you again as I feel that Dorking and Horley Rural District Council is one of the most progressive small authorities in the County.

I am glad to report that serious infectious diseases have only been sporadic and have not been a problem. Routine smallpox vaccination is not now advised for children in this country. The Department of Health and Social Security have been advised that complications from vaccination are greater than the dangers of the disease. It is still essential for those at risk and for travellers to endemic areas. I, personally, feel that this advice is somewhat premature. Vaccination is still available at parents' request. There was a moderate amount of measles about. This could be greatly reduced by more infants being protected.

German measles vaccination is now available for early teenage girls and it is hoped that this will eliminate the risk of foetal abnormalities in years to come.

The birthrate is down on the previous year—this reflects the national trend. The infant death rate is up on 1970 but this was an abnormally low figure. It is similar to 1969. The crude death rate is slightly increased on 1970 but is probably random fluctuation.

While the total deaths due to cancer remain fairly static, the number of lung cancer deaths has doubled to 28. This is a high figure for a small rural district. This is probably a freakish rise but it is very worrying when the condition is almost completely preventable. The national figure of 30,000 is the highest ever. What benefit there would be if the use of cigarettes were abandoned!

Deaths due to heart and blood vessel disease are still very high. Medical research shows that the age of onset of these conditions can be greatly postponed by our eating habits. If one's weight is kept within normal limits these diseases are much less frequent.

The number of suicides is small but it is always a tragic occurrence. May I commend the work of the Old Peoples Welfare Committee and all the voluntary helpers. We must always be on the look-out for the old and the lonely who need help. This commendation of course extends to all the other voluntary organisations.

My position as Medical Officer of Health will disappear under the new Local Government reform. The future is far from clear but it is likely that a Community Physician will be available to the new Council in an advisory capacity. Indeed I think this is essential.

I would like to thank all Councillors, and especially the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their help and encouragement during this year of change. My sincere thanks is also due to Mr. E. A. Atkinson and his very able colleagues for their help and co-operation. My thanks also go to the Chief Officers for their help and advice at all times. My own Secretary and her assistant have given yeoman service through a difficult period, and I am most grateful for their help.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. A. Jackson,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1971

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1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1971	*1970*	*1941*
Area (acres)	53,943	53,943	53,718
Population (Census 1961 and 1931)	31,710	31,710	18,485
Population (estimated mid-year)*	33,990	33,790	24,880
Density (persons per acre)	0·62	0·62	0·38
Number of inhabited houses	11,358	11,299	*
Rateable Value	£2,220,825	£2,175,807	*
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£21,400	£8,700	*

PARISHES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT WITH AREA AND POPULATION (CENSUS 1951 & 1961)

	Area	*Population*		*No. of occupied dwellings*		*Density (Persons per acre)*
		1951	*1961*	*1951*	*1961*	
ABINGER	7,481	1,889	1,926	549	643	0.3
BETCHWORTH	2,562	1,614	1,657	440	524	0.6
BUCKLAND	1,362	640	650	188	212	0.5
CAPEL	5,694	2,386	2,900	718	992	0.5
CHARLWOOD	6,901	2,757	2,801	760	832	0.4
HEADLEY	1,640	591	725	124	199	0.4
HOLMWOOD	3,749	1,084	1,134	285	327	0.3
HORLEY	7,449	11,394	16,052	3,278	5,065	2.2
LEIGH	3,419	820	956	224	290	0.3
NEWDIGATE	4,744	1,220	1,394	365	475	0.3
OCKLEY	3,400	798	855	243	271	0.3
WOTTON	5,542	639	660	191	204	0.1
	53,943	25,832	31,710	7,365	10,034	0.6

*The Registrar General's estimated population of 33,990 at mid-year 1971 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of the Report.

BIRTHS

Live Births	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
Total	459	234	225
Legitimate	437	225	212
Illegitimate	22	9	13

	1971	*1970*	*1941*
Live birth rate per 1000 population	13·5	15·9	14·1
Standardised birth rate	13·5	15·9	*
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5·0	5·0	*

Still Births	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
	9	6	3

Still birth rate per 1000 live and still births	19·0	2·0	33·1

DEATHS

	Total	*Male*	*Female*
Total	351	164	187

	1971	*1970*	*1941*
Crude death rate per 1000 population	10·3	9·7	11·9
Standardised death rate	11·2	10·6	*

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	Total	*Male*	*Female*
Total	7	3	4
Legitimate	6	3	3
Illegitimate	1	—	1

	1971	*1970*	*1941*
Infant mortality rate per 1000 births:			
Live	15·0	9·0	46·8
Legitimate	14·0	8·0	41·1
Illegitimate	45·0	37·0	150·0

Neonatal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age: 6

Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	13·0	6·0	*

Early Neonatal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age: 2

Early neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	4·0	4·0	*

Perinatal Mortality

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1000 live and still births	24·0	6·0	*

Maternal Deaths (including abortions)

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 live and still births	—	—	—

**Not available*

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 459. The crude birth rate for the year was 13·5. Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other districts in England and Wales. To overcome this a comparability factor is supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. For 1971 the factor given was 1·00 and the crude and standardised birth rates were, therefore, identical. Comparison of the rate with past years is shown in the table on page 11. The standardised birth rate for England and Wales in 1971 was 16·0.

Twenty-two live births were registered as illegitimate, the percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 5·0 compared with 5·0 in 1970.

There were nine still births compared with one in 1970, giving a still birth rate of 19·0. The still birth rate was 2·0 in 1970.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 351 representing a crude death rate of 10·3 per 1000 of the estimated population compared with a rate of 9·7 in 1970. A comparability factor (1·09) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas in England and Wales. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate increased it from 10·3 to 11·2. This compares favourably with the standardised rate of 11·6 for England and Wales.

Deaths due to Cancer

(*including Mortality Rates for Lung Cancer from 1950*)

	All Cancer		Lung Cancer	
	Total Deaths	*Rate per 1,000 population*	*Rate per 1,000 population*	*Male % of Deaths*
1901–1910	105	1·0		
1911–1920	134	1·4		
1921–1925	82	1·6		
1926–1935	229	1·7		
1936–1945	404	1·8		
1946–1949	148	1·5		
1950–1955	284	1·8	0·1	85·5
1956–1960	164	1·8	0·3	84·9
1961–1965	287	1·7	0·5	84·1
1966	80	2·3	0·5	88·2
1967	67	1·9	0·5	77·7
1968	65	1·9	0·4	71·4
1969	81	2·3	0·3	75·0
1970	81	2·3	0·4	100·0
1971	78	2·3	0·8	64·2

Deaths due to Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels

(*including Mortality Rate for Coronary Disease from 1950*)

	All Diseases Heart & Blood Vessels		Coronary Disease	
Year	*Total Deaths*	*Rate per 1,000 Population*	*Rate per 1,000 Population*	*Male % of Deaths*
1927–1935	482	3·8		
1936–1945	1137	5·3		
1946–1949	466	4·8		
1950–1955	861	5·3	1·3	63·9
1956–1960	353	5·0	1·4	58·5
1961–1965	788	4·8	1·7	63·6
1966	140	4·1	1·4	70·0
1967	174	5·1	1·8	72·1
1968	166	4·9	2·9	53·3
1969	165	4·8	2·7	76·3
1970	169	5·0	2·7	62·0
1971	187	5·5	2·5	51·7

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under the age of 1 year numbered seven and the infant mortality rate was 15·0 per 1000 live births. The rate for England and Wales was 18·0. Two deaths occurred within the first week of life.

In the table on page 11 the infant mortality rates from 1931 are set out with the national figures for comparison.

Causes of Death	*1971*	*1970*
Congenital abnormalities	1	4
Broncho-pneumonia	2	1
Heart failure	1	–
Respiratory	2	–
Meningitis	1	–
	7	5

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributed to maternal causes.

Road Accidents

Seven residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents, compared with five in 1970.

Age group	*1971*	*1970*
9–14 years	1	–
15–24 years	3	2
25–34 years	1	1
35–44 years	1	–
55–64 years	1	2
	7	5

Other Accidents

Deaths numbered two, one due to multiple injuries sustained when struck by a train and one following a fracture of femur in an old lady.

Age group	*1971*	*1970*
15–24 years	1	1
25–34 years	–	1
55–64 years	–	3
75 years and over	1	1
	2	6

Suicide

There were three deaths certified as having been caused by suicide: one due to hanging and two due to barbiturate poisoning.

Age group	*1971*	*1970*
45–54 years	2	1
55–64 years	–	1
65–74 years	1	1
	3	3

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

	Sex	*Total all ages*	*–4 wks.*	*4 wks. –1 yr.*	*1–4*	*5–14*	*15–24*	*25–34*	*35–44*	*45–54*	*55–64*	*65–74*	*75 & over*
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, Etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	3
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Leukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	4	3
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Meningitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple Sclerosis	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

	Sex	Total all ages	–4 wks.	4 wks. –1 yr.	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 & over
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
Hypertensive Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	12	11	16
	F	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	27
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	15
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	11
	F	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	18
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	9
Pneumonia	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Peptic Ulcer	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Anomalies	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	6	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
TOTAL—All Causes	M	164	3	—	—	1	4	4	5	9	34	46	58
	F	187	3	1	1	—	1	—	5	10	20	39	107

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1931–1971

(Decennial Averages, 1931–60. Annual, 1961–71)

Year	*Birth Rates per 1,000 population*		*Death Rates per 1,000 population*		*Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births*		
	England and Wales	*Dorking and Horley (Standardised)*	*England and Wales*	*Dorking and Horley (Standardised)*	*England and Wales*	*Dorking and Horley*	*No. of Deaths*
1931 – 1940	14.9	14.1	12.2	12.0	58.7	45.3	
1941 – 1950	16.9	17.4	12.3	11.3	43.1	32.0	
1951 – 1960	15.8	16.8	11.6	10.0	24.8	16.9	
1961	17.4	17.3	12.0	10.0	21.6	20.1	11
1962	18.0	18.6	11.9	9.9	21.6	13.2	8
1963	18.2	17.7	12.2	11.2	21.1	17.5	16
1964	18.4	19.6	11.3	10.3	20.0	4.6	3
1965	18.1	17.0	11.5	10.3	19.0	19.0	11
1966	17.7	16.1	11.7	9.3	19.0	10.7	6
1967	17.2	15.1	11.2	9.8	18.3	17.3	9
1968	16.9	14.7	11.9	10.8	18.0	10.0	5
1969	16.3	15.1	11.9	11.8	18.0	18.0	9
1970	16.0	15.9	11.7	10.6	18.2	9.0	5
1971	16.0	13.5	11.6	10.3	18.0	15.0	7

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Horley and District Cottage Hospital is the only hospital situated in the District. It has a bed complement of 16 and is staffed by the local general practitioners with a panel of consultants whose services can be called upon if necessary.

The Dorking General Hospital and the Redhill General Hospital, together with its branch at Smallfield, provide accommodation for medical, surgical, geriatric and maternity cases, and it is to these that the majority of patients requiring in-treatment are admitted. Residents of the Parish of Headley are usually accommodated in hospitals in Leatherhead and Epsom.

A patient suffering from an infectious disease and requiring hospitalisation may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, depending on the accommodation available at the time. Four such patients were admitted to hospital during 1971.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are provided at the East Surrey Hospital, the Redhill General Hospital, the Dorking General Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases are referred to the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford.

Two hundred and seventy-one specimens were taken during the year (332 in 1970) of which 71 contained infectious organisms (111 in 1970).

This Laboratory also undertakes bacteriological examinations of samples of water supplies, milk and food, including ice-cream and biological examinations for tubercle bacilli in milk and the results of these tests are shown in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

I wish to thank Dr. G. T. Cook, the Director, and all his staff at St. Luke's Hospital for their continuing co-operation in bacteriological matters, and my good wishes also go to Dr. Cook on his retirement in November. I would like to take this opportunity of welcoming Dr. Joan R. Davies on her appointment as the new Director of the Guildford Laboratory, and I look forward to the continued interest and helpfulness in all our Public Health problems.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is a function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Banstead (Burgh Heath 53491).

MORTUARY FACILITIES

Bodies from the parishes of Horley and Charlwood requiring post mortem examination are received by the mortuary at the Redhill General Hospital.

For the remaining parishes of the Rural District, the mortuary facilities provided by the Epsom District Hospital are available.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Cremation

Crematoria are available at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, and Worth Park, Crawley, Sussex.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and children, health visiting, midwifery and home nursing, cervical cytology, chiropody, immunisation and vaccination, and home helps is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is delegated to the South Eastern Divisional Health and Welfare Sub-Committee and the Divisional Medical Officer, with headquarters at 'Graywood', 1 Castlefield Road, Reigate (Reigate 46843).

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Maternity and Child Welfare

Betchworth, The Vicarage
Boxhill, Village Hall
Brockham, The Old Forge
Capel, Wesley Hall
Charlwood, Parish Hall
Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St.
Earlswood, S.C.C. Clinic
Ewhurst, Village Hall
Headley, Village Hall
Holmbury St. Mary, Holly Bush
Horley, S.C.C. Clinic, Kings Road
Leatherhead, S.C.C. Clinic, The Mansion
Leigh, Institute Hall
Newdigate, Village Hall
Ockley, Village Hall
Okewood Hill, Village Hall
Peaslake, Old School Room
Walton-on-the-Hill, Congregational School Rooms
Westcott, Reading Room

Ante-Natal	Dorking General Hospital	Mon. and Tues., 9.30 a.m.
	Epsom District Hospital	Mon., 9.30 a.m.–2.30 p.m., Tues., 1.30 p.m., Wed., 9.30 a.m.
	Leatherhead, The Mansion	1st and 3rd Tues., 1.30 p.m.
	Redhill General Hospital	Tues., 1.30 p.m.
Chest Clinics	Dorking General Hospital	Fri., 9.30 a.m.
	Epsom District Hospital	Mon. and Tues., 2 p.m., 3rd. Thurs., 9.30 a.m.
	Redhill General Hospital	Mon. and Thurs., 2 p.m.
Family Planning	Dorking General Hospital	Tues., 5.30 p.m., Wed., 9.30 a.m., by Appointment
	Epsom District Hospital	By Appointment
	Horley, S.C.C. Clinic, Kings Rd.	Thurs., 9.30–10 a.m., 2nd and 4th Wed., 6.30 p.m.–7.45 p.m.
	Leatherhead, The Mansion	By Appointment
	Reigate, Health Centre, Shaws Corner	Mon., 6 p.m.–7.30 p.m., Tues. 6 p.m.–7.30 p.m., and 9.30 a.m.–noon } By Appointment
Venereal Diseases	Guildford, Royal Surrey County Hospital	Males: Mon. and Fri., 5 p.m.–7 p.m. Females: Mon. and Thurs., 2.30 p.m.–4.30 p.m.
	Redhill General Hospital	Males: Tues., 5 p.m., Fri., 5 p.m.–7 p.m.
	Sutton, St. Helier Hospital	Males: Mon., 10 a.m.–12 noon, Thurs., 4 p.m.–6 p.m. Females: Tues., 5 p.m.–6.45 p.m., Fri., 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

(And at the Out-Patient Department of many London Hospitals)

Other Clinics

Chiropody	By Appointment	Divisional Health Office, Reigate (Tel. No. Reigate 46843)
Dental	,, ,,	
Remedial Exercises	,, ,,	
Speech Therapy	,, ,,	
Well Woman (Cancer Screening etc.)	,, ,,	

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus together with measles, smallpox and poliomyelitis vaccination can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Clinics. Poliomyelitis vaccination is restricted to persons aged 40 years and under, though this vaccination is available to people whose occupation is thought to carry additional risk of infection, and also to expectant mothers.

Smallpox vaccination is not now advised routinely, but it is still important for those at possible risk and for travellers to endemic areas.

German measles vaccination is carried out in schools in early teenage girls.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons if preliminary skin testing shows that they have not already been infected. The vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In collaboration with the County Health Services, arrangements were made during the year for the display of posters on Council notice-boards, in libraries, and other suitable locations in Council premises.

The campaign by the Health Education Council against smoking is to be encouraged. Medical Officers and Health Visitors have been active, particularly in schools.

Public Health Inspectors continued to carry out individual health education with respect to food handlers.

STAFF MEDICALS

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Adviser on staff appointments and sickness.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Family Planning Association

Clinics are available at the Dorking General Hospital, with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. Clinics are also held at Horley Clinic, Kings Road, Horley, and the Health Centre, Shaws Corner, Reigate. The last two are by appointment only. During the year a total of 1387 visits were made, compared with 1046 the previous year, and these included 167 first visits to the Horley Clinic.

The Samaritans

Branches of 'The Samaritans' are available at 69 Woodbridge Road, Guildford (Guildford 2345), at 5 St. Mary's Road, Reigate (Reigate 48444), and at 45 Lower Fairfield Road, Leatherhead (Leatherhead 75555). Seven hundred and ninety-eight calls were received during the year by the Guildford Branch, which includes the Rural District area.

CARE OF THE AGED

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

Section 31—Meals for Old People

The Rural District Council supports the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, the Holmwood Women's Institute, and the Parochial Church Council of Buckland in maintaining the Meals on Wheels Scheme for the benefit of elderly and handicapped persons in the Parishes of Betchworth, Buckland, Capel, Charlwood, Holmwood and Horley. In the latter months of 1971 a new scheme was set up to provide the meals on wheels service to the Parishes of Abinger and Wotton.

The Council's contribution to the scheme is 17p per meal, plus the cost of carrying the meals at a rate of 3p per mile.

In the twelve months ended 31st December, 1971, a total of 8,240 meals were served (8,180—1970).

The organisations are to be congratulated on the success of this service which is so effective in helping the elderly to remain in their homes.

Section 47

Under the 1948 Act, power is given to the Local Authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who, for one reason or another, are not receiving proper care and attention, and are unable to manage for themselves. An amending Act, which came into force in 1951 enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken specifically under this Section during the year.

Section 50

Under the provisions of this section it is the duty of the Council to arrange for the burial of any person who has died in their area, if it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body has been, or is being undertaken.

During the year the Council was twice required to exercise their power under this Section of the Act. The first occasion was where the Council undertook the burial of a small child where the mother, who has no husband and was in receipt of Social Security could not financially afford such arrangements. In the second instance the Council was called upon to arrange for the burial of a still-born child found dead under a hedgerow in the Rural District. In these circumstances no identification was possible and accordingly the Council agreed to bear all the costs involved.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1962

Horley Elderly Persons Welfare and Community Care Committee

Under the able chairmanship of Mr. C. F. Edmonds, the Horley Elderly Persons Welfare and Community Care Committee has increased and instituted various services to help and to support the elderly in Horley and nearby areas.

The Horley Day Centre opened in March 1969, at the St. John's Ambulance Hall, Horley, and since then has been well attended by the elderly. It functions every Thursday and besides providing a midday meal and snacks also offers vital companionship for those who are normally housebound.

I wish to thank Mr. Edmonds, the Committee Members and all other people giving their time to this voluntary service for their kindly assistance, enthusiasm, and interest during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

The East Surrey Water Company provides piped water supplies to ten of the twelve parishes in the Rural District, namely Betchworth, Buckland, Capel and Ockley, Charlwood, Headley, Horley, Newdigate, Leigh, Holmwood, and also supplies the Ranmore area of Wotton.

The Supply to the parishes of Capel, Holmwood, and Ockley is derived from the series of wells sunk into the Folkestone beds on the western outskirts of Dorking. This water is chlorinated but not softened before distribution.

The supply to the remainder of the area is obtained, to a great extent, from deep wells in the chalk on the North Downs, and is softened and chlorinated before distribution. Additional supplies are available from boreholes in the greensand formation.

The West Surrey Water Board supply piped water to the parish of Abinger and to the greater part of the parish of Wotton. This water is obtained from deep boreholes in the greensand located in the Guildford Rural District.

The chemical and bacteriological qualities of the water supplies from both undertakings have remained consistently satisfactory and of a high standard of purity during the year. A trace of natural fluoride is present.

Extension of Piped Water Supplies

Work was commenced on extending the water main to the Leith Hill area which is the last principle locality in the Rural District without a piped water supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Briefly the position with regard to the sewerage systems which exist in seven of the twelve parishes is as follows:—

ABINGER

(a) Forest Green

This hamlet is served by a small disposal plant. No extensions to the present system were introduced during the course of the year.

(b) Abinger Hammer

The sewer which serves Abinger Hammer village discharges into the sewers of the Guildford Rural District, and the sewage is eventually treated at the sewage works belonging to the City of Guildford.

(c) Abinger Common

Preliminary preparations were commenced for the extension of the sewer in Hollow Lane to serve the village.

BUCKLAND AND BETCHWORTH

Progress was made on the third phase of the sewer extension to serve the remainder of the village of Buckland.

CAPEL

The Parish of Capel is served by a small sewage works serving the built-up area of the village and Beare Green.

COLDHARBOUR

No progress was made during the year with the sewering of this village.

CHARLWOOD

The sewer which serves the village of Charlwood is drained to the Horley Sewage Works by means of a pumping main. The sewer serving Lowfield Heath discharges into the private sewer for Gatwick Airport which eventually discharges by trunk sewer into the Horley Sewage Works.

HOLMWOOD AND NEWDIGATE

Construction of the scheme for sewering this area commenced towards the latter part of the year, and included preliminary site works for the new sewerage works at Holmwood.

HORLEY

Construction of the renewal of certain lengths of the sewer in Lee Street took place during the year. Work on the construction of surface water sewer to serve Massetts Road, Russells Crescent, and The Drive was commenced.

IRONSBOTTOM

Work was commenced in the latter part of the year on the construction of a small sewage works and sewer for this area.

OCKLEY

The Parish of Ockley is served by two small sewage works. There was no extension to the present system during the year.

WOTTON

An extension to the main sewer at Abinger was constructed in the Hollow Lane area to serve 20 premises.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The remaining parishes which have no system of main drainage or sewage disposal, depend upon privately owned septic tanks or cesspools in respect of which the Council provides a cesspool cleansing service on the following basis.

The Council undertakes on written request to carry out without charge:—

(a) Six emptyings per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of 2,000 gallons or more.

(b) The removal of up to a maximum of 12,000 gallons per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons.

(c) The Council will empty cesspools in excess of the number permitted in (a) and (b) above, for which a charge is made, and subject to the availability of vehicles and staff.

PAIL CLOSETS

During the year 42 premises continued to have their pail closets emptied on a fortnightly basis by the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Ltd., Botley, Southampton.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Greater London Council, who are now responsible for refuse disposal in the London area, continued to tip household refuse in a 'worked out' sandpit in the Parish of Buckland.

The general operation of the tip was reasonably satisfactory when operations were resumed early in the year.

Planning permission was granted for additional area of land to be used for tipping, and towards the end of this year the area was rapidly becoming filled. At present this tip is used by the Rural District Council for disposing of pulverised refuse.

During the year negotiations were concluded with neighbouring authorities, namely: Borough of Reigate and Caterham and Warlingham U.D.C. for the use of a tip in South Nutfield.

So far as the Rural District is concerned, refuse in the parishes of Horley, Charlwood, and Holmwood is collected weekly and in the remainder of the district fortnightly.

Disposal of refuse from certain Western Parishes is to the controlled tip owned and operated by Dorking Urban District Council.

RIVERS, STREAMS, AND DITCHES

During the year the programme of work to clear and scour ditches in the District was continued.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are now no open-air swimming pools in the Rural District open to the public.

Three of the County Council's schools, one in Horley, one in Charlwood, and one in Newdigate are, however, provided with open-air swimming pools.

4. HOUSING

Returns relating to the inspection of houses and any necessary subsequent action under the Housing and Public Health Acts are now submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. An abridged summary of the figures for the year is set out below.

A. 1. **Inspection of dwelling houses during the year**

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	68
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	364
2. Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14

4. Number of dwelling houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation — Nil

B. 1. **Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer — 32

2. **Action under Statutory Powers during the year**

(a) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957*

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs — 2
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices
   (a) By owners — 4
   (b) By local authority in default of owners — Nil

(b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts*

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied — 6
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices
   (a) By owners — 5
   (b) By local authority in default of owners — Nil

(c) *Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957*

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made — Nil
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders — 2

(d) *Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957*

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made — Nil
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit — Nil
3. Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were received that the premises would not be re-occupied until made reasonably fit for human habitation — 6
4. Number of undertakings cancelled, the premises having been rendered fit for human habitation — Nil

Additional information relating to the work of the Public Health Department in respect of housing conditions is to be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

Premises	*Number on Register*	*Number of Inspections*	*Written Notices*	*Occupiers Prosecuted*
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	4	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	124	23	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2	1	—	—
TOTAL	130	26	4	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars		NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				*No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted*
		Found	*Remedied*	REFERRED *to H.M. Inspector*	REFERRED *by H.M. Inspector*	
(1)		*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*
Want of cleanliness	S.1	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	S.4	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	S.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	S.7					
(a) Insufficient		3	3	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective		—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes		—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		6	5	—	1	—

FACTORY PREMISES

The 130 premises on the Register of Factories at the 31st December, 1971, were as follows:—

	Without Power	*With Power*
Agricultural Engineers	—	1
Aircraft Servicing Repairs	—	5
Battery Filling	—	1
Boot and Shoe Repairers	—	2
Brickworks	—	6
Builders	—	12
Builders Workshops	—	1
Catering	—	3
Cleaners	—	1
Colleges	—	1
Electrical Engineers	—	5
Engineering, Light	2	27
Exhibition and Display Makers	—	1
Explosives Manufacturers	—	1
Fine Art Stationery Manufacturers	—	1
Furniture and Upholstery	—	1
Garages and Motor Engineers	1	23
Instrument Makers	—	3
Iron and Steel	—	1
Joinery	—	1
Laundries	—	1
Lawn Mower Repairs	—	1
Lime Manufacturers	—	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	—	2
Office Equipment	—	1
Photographic	—	1
Pistol Rocket Manufacturers	—	1
Plastic Manufacturers	—	2
Portable Building Manufacturers	1	—
Pre-cast Floor Beams	—	1
Printers	—	3
Pumps	—	1
Precision Engineers	—	2
Ready Mixed Concrete	—	1
Research Laboratories	—	1
Rubber Tyre Processing	—	4
Sheet Matal Work	—	3
Shopfitters	—	1
Television Engineers	—	1
Typewriter Repairs	—	1
	4	126

OUTWORKERS

By Section 133 of the Factories Act, 1961, an employer who sends work of certain prescribed classes to workers to be dealt with in their own homes is required to send a list of such works to the Council in February and August each year, and failure to do so involves a penalty upon conviction. During 1970 no outworkers were notified in the Rural District.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Chief Public Health Inspector's Report contains information on the work done in connection with the inspection of premises used in the preparation of food, with the inspection of food and with the supervision of stores and sale of ice-cream.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council administer the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1958, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 86 samples were taken in this district and submitted for analysis in 1971. Of these, 30 were of milk and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs. All were satisfactory with the exception of one sample each of milk, butter, and bread.

6. PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the notification rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1000 population. The figures for 1970 and 1941 are reproduced for purpose of comparison.

Notifications (corrected)

	1971	*1970*	*1941*
Anthrax	—	—	*
Diphtheria	—	—	0·12
Dysentery	0·35	2·07	0·88
Encephalitis	—	—	*
Food Poisoning	0·82	0·53	—
Infective Jaundice	0·08	0·02	*
Measles	9·00	1·88	13·2
Meningitis	—	0·02	*
Paratyphoid	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	0·14	0·12	1·04
Smallpox	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0·08	0·05	1·00
Non-Respiratory	0·05	—	0·46
Typhoid Fever	—	—	0·04
Whooping Cough	0·35	0·08	9·72

**Disease not notifiable at that time*

The tables on pages 25 and 26 show the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1971, classified according to disease, age, and sex, and by parish.

SCARLET FEVER

Five cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year compared with four in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0·14 per 1000 population. In 1941 there were 26 cases, 24 of which were admitted to hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH

Twelve cases of whooping cough were notified compared with three in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0·35 per 1000 population.

MEASLES

Three hundred and six cases of measles were notified compared with 64 last year. The incidence rate was 9·00 per 1000 population.

FOOD POISONING

There were 28 notifications of food poisoning in 1971 compared with 18 in 1970. There were 25 cases of Salmonella Typhimurium, 11 in an outbreak in a local nursery, and one case of Salmonella Enteritidis, and one case each of Salmonella Oranienburg and Nairobi were notified.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

No case of Paratyphoid B was notified during the year.

DYSENTERY

Twelve cases of Sonne dysentery were notified during the year compared with 70 in 1970.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification and Mortality

Five notifications of tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners concerning residents of the District in whom the disease was recognised for the first time. Two cases were now pulmonary.

It is interesting to note that in 1941 there were 37 new cases notified and 14 deaths due to tuberculosis.

In the Table below the number of new cases notified since 1934 have been tabulated. The number of deaths is also included.

Year	*Primary Notifications*	*Notification Rate per 1,000 Population*	*Deaths*	*Death Rate per 1,000 Population*
1934–1938	19	0·77	12	0·62
1939–1943	20	0·90	11	0·46
1944–1948	24	1·05	11	0·48
1949–1953	20	0·73	4	0·16
1954–1958	16	0·57	4	0·13
1959–1963	12	0·38	1	0·04
1964–1968	6	0·18	1	0·03
1969	3	0·08	1	0·03
1970	2	0·06	—	—
1971	5	0·14	—	—

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of five persons were added to the tuberculosis register. Details of these alterations are as follows:—

Additions to register		*Removals from register*	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	5	By transfer to other districts	—
		By recovery	—
Transfer of persons notified in other areas now residing in this district	—	By death	—
	—		—
	5		—

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 67, compared with 62 in the previous year. The figures since 1960 are given below for purposes of comparison.

1960	162	1966	102
1961	154	1967	92
1962	149	1968	74
1963	141	1969	61
1964	132	1970	62
1965	122		

Chest Diseases Care Committee

The Council is represented on the voluntary Chest Diseases Care Committees which work in Dorking and Reigate in close association with local chest clinics and hospitals. The assistance granted to tuberculous persons and their dependants includes the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothes and sick room requisites, etc., and the payment of fares, pocket money, and other incidental expenses which cannot be met from official sources.

Mass Radiography

Information was received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that 753 examinations were carried out on persons in the Rural District during the year.

The Service is very anxious for residents to avail themselves of the free chest X-Ray periodically.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY PARISHES IN 1971

	ABINGER	BETCHWORTH	BUCKLAND	CAPEL	CHARLWOOD	HEADLEY	HOLMWOOD	HORLEY	LEIGH	NEWDIGATE	OCKLEY	WOTTON
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	3	3	—	12	8	—	1	1	—
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Measles	1	1	—	15	27	3	12	242	2	—	3	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	—	2	—

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX DURING 1971

	Under 1 year		*1 year*		*2 years*		*3 years*		*4 years*		*5–9*		*10–14*		*15–24*		*25–44*		*45–64*		*65 years and over*		*Total all ages both sexes*
	M	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	12
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	3	—	2	2	2	2	1	—	4	3	1	1	—	1	28
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Measles	—	3	12	14	7	15	14	13	16	20	93	92	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	306
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosic																							
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
MASSETTS ROAD,
HORLEY, SURREY.

October 1972.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Yet once again I take pleasure in presenting for your consideration the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department during the preceding year in 1971. Broadly speaking an unspectacular year—apart from the Flight Meals investigation referred to later in the Report.

It is satisfying to be able to record that in 1971 no staff problems occurred to interrupt the routine work which proceeded satisfactorily. One has, however, noted how the attitude of 'society' towards living and recreational facilities has changed. In the last Annual Report I mentioned the increasing use of the term 'environment', to-day the 'in' word is conservation, and the public, perhaps somewhat belatedly, is now beginning to understand the aims and objects of the public health department. So much so that the public health inspector is expected to intervene in matters on which he has no real authority. It is to his credit, that lacking legal sanctions he endeavours by persuasion to bring about a solution of the problems—and frequently succeeds. Unfortunately, however, when he fails, he is blamed for his failure, and the fact that he lacks appropriate legal backing is overlooked. Such is the penalty of failure when trying to be helpful!

One thing is very clear to me, and that is that in the reorganisation of local government which lies ahead, the public health inspector will remain what he has always been—a grass roots officer well in contact with the public he seeks to serve, and one can only hope that in the new administrative structure this will be recognised and that his place in management will be such that he will be able to bring his influence directly to bear upon those considerations which will always attend environmental health.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.
Your Obedient Servant,
E. A. ATKINSON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

The total number of inspections and visits in 1971 on various matters pertaining to public health was 9,654, which compared with the previous years as follows:—

1967	*1968*	*1969*	*1970*	*1971*
6,504	6,717	6,768	6,292	9,654

The details are as follows:—

Act or Regulation	*Nature of Visit*	*No. of Visits*
Public Health		
	Dwellings	68
	Caravans and Sites	86
	Water Supply	9
	Drainage: Inspections	229
	Tests or Works in Progress	78
	Cesspools and Septic Tanks	177
	Closet Accommodation	22
	Nuisances: Premises	107
	Animals	56
	Offensive Trades	3
	Dust or Effluvia	75
	Ditches	43
	Noise	66
	Smoke	44
	Vermin	55
	Miscellaneous	512
Infectious Disease		
	Inquiries: Cases	132
	Contacts	18
	Rooms Disinfected	10
	Pathological Specimens	143
Housing		
	Dwellings	364
	Overcrowding	1
	Improvement Grant Applications	310
	Improvement Grants Work in Progress	282
	Housing Applications	3
	Rent Act	235
Food and Drugs		
	Bakehouses	26
	Butchers	54
	Cafes	50
	Canteens: Schools	15
	Factories	10

Act or Regulation	*Nature of Visit*	*No. of Visits*
Food and Drugs (*continued*)		
	Greengrocers	29
	Grocers	57
	Dairies and Milkshops	22
	Farms and Cow Sheds	15
	Fishmongers	14
	Ice-cream dealers	33
	Kitchens	77
	Licensed Premises	102
	Slaughterhouses	74
	Meat Inspections	188
	Unsound Food	127
	Other Food Premises	17
	Samples: Ice-cream	13
	Milk	199
	Water: Drinking	36
	Swimming Pools	—
	Others	35
	Mobile Food Vehicles	9
Factories Act		
	With Power	36
	Without Power	2
	Outworkers	3
Gatwick—Health Control		
	Disinsection of Aircraft	60
	Infectious Disease Enquiries	2
	Imported Food	900
	Flight Meal Preparation	114
	Miscellaneous	49
Others		
	Shops	122
	Offices	52
	Pet Animals	50
	Petrol Installations	137
	Pests	3,797
		9,654

DETAILS OF STATUTORY NOTICES, 1971

		Outstanding 31.12.70	*Served 1971*	*Complied with 1971*	*Outstanding 1971*
Public Health Act 1936					
Unsatisfactory Drainage to buildings					
To repair Closet	S.29	—	—	—	—
Overflowing Cesspool	S.50	—	2	2	—
Abatement of Nuisances	S.93	—	3	2	1
	S.39	—	2	2	—
	S.47	—	1	1	—

		Outstanding 31.12.70	Served 1971	Complied with 1971	Outstanding 1971
Housing Act 1957					
Notices to Repair unfit dwellings	S.9	4	2	5	1
Time and Place Notices		—	9	—	—
Demolition Orders		—	1	—	1
Closing Orders		—	2	1	1
I.I. Notice		—	3	—	3
Housing Act 1964					
Time and Place Notices		—	4	—	—
Compulsory Improvements	S.19	7	4	10	4
Public Health Act 1961					
Defects to Premises	S.26	—	—	—	—
Removal of Rubbish	S.34	—	1	—	—
	S.17	—	4	4	—
	S.73(3)	—	1	1	—

Public Health Act, 1936, and Noise Abatement Act, 1960

The Quarry, Betchworth

During July 1971 extensive work at The Quarry at Betchworth was undertaken by contractors to provide chalk for the foundations of the M3 Motorway at Chertsey, Surrey.

Operations were continuous for 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and an average of lorries numbering between 130 by day and 70 by night were engaged in transporting the chalk.

As a result, complaints were received from the residents regarding the nuisance from the work which was undertaken at night. The area was surveyed at different times during the day and night and readings of 86 decibels were recorded for lorries returning to the quarry empty, 92 decibels for lorries leaving the quarry fully loaded, and in certain cases readings of over 100 decibels were noted when several vehicles coincided. This compared with a reading of 82 decibels from a train passing through Betchworth Station. From the survey it was established that lorries were passing on an average of one per minute.

A report was submitted to the Council who decided that in the circumstances action should be taken to reduce the nuisance, and accordingly a Notice was served on the owners of the quarry requiring that work should cease between the hours of 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. each day.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

It was found necessary to write to the occupiers of 60 food premises concerning various matters which were contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The principle conditions found were:—

Cleanliness	38
Hand Washing Facilities	19
First Aid Kit	15
Sanitary Accommodation	18
Heating	—
Dampness	2
Repair	44
Redecoration	37
Personnel	—
Thermometer	3
Ventilation	—
Lack of Protective Clothing	1
Notices (re Washing Hands)	3
Notices (re No Smoking)	1
Risk of Contamination	10
Accumulation of Refuse	4

During the year it was found necessary to write to the owners of an Hotel and a Cafe Restaurant on several occasions for contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970. Despite these warnings no works were carried out to improve the premises concerned, and in the circumstances the Council authorised the institution of legal proceedings in both cases.

Consequently the proprietor of the Cafe/Restaurant carried out all the necessary works to bring the premises up to the required standard, and in this instance the Council decided to discontinue the legal proceedings. These premises are now under constant supervision in order that the standard achieved is maintained.

The owner of the Hotel, however, has still failed to carry out any works of improvement, and at the time of writing this report the case is still waiting to be heard.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND WATER

Details of samples taken from Milk, Ice-cream, and Water are described as follows.

In the case of unsatisfactory samples, investigation into the causes is undertaken by the Public Health Inspector.

Milk

By the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, licences to deal in designated milks are issued by the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. At the request of the County Council, however, routine sampling of milk sold by retail is undertaken by the Public Health Department on their behalf on a chargeable basis.

During the year 92 samples were taken for bacteriological or biological examination with the following results:—

Type of Sample	*Total No.*	*Satisfactory*	*Unsatisfactory*
U.H.T.	12	12	—
Pasteurised	67	66	1
Sterilised	—	—	—
Untreated	14	11	3
TOTAL	93	89	4

Brucellosis Sampling

Brucellosis is caused by the ingestion of one or other of several strains of the brucella organism and is normally milk borne. Milk produced by cows which are infected with the organism carry the infection in the milk and may produce undulent fever in the consumer unless the milk is pasteurised or boiled prior to drinking. The disease may also be spread by the handling of infected animals or carcases or by contamination with infected excreta.

It is customary to take samples from milk which is produced for retail without pasteurisation for control purposes. During the year 77 samples were taken, out of which six were found to be positive Brucella Abortus, but cultures taken on these six samples proved to be negative.

In cases where the organism is found in a herd the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is advised, and steps are taken to remove the infected animals from the herd. Until this has been achieved the milk produced from the farm is pasteurised.

Ice-cream

Type of Sample	*No. Taken*	*Grade 1*	*2*	*3*	*4*
Ice-cream	6	4	2	—	—

Water

During the year 84 water samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

Type of Sample	*Total No.*	*Satisfactory*	*Unsatisfactory*
Springs	2	2	—
Wells	1	1	—
Main Supply	—	—	—
Boreholes	24	16	8
Swimming Pools	—	—	—
Aircraft Tanks	57	55	2
TOTAL	84	74	10

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS 1963

Charlwood Slaughterhouse

Under the provisions of these Regulations no carcase may leave the slaughterhouse for sale for human consumption unless it has been inspected and stamped with the Inspector's official mark. For this purpose the Council makes a charge of:

12½p per horse or bovine animal
4p per calf or pig
2½p per sheep, lamb or goat

On the 1st December, however, the charges for meat inspection were raised as follows:

18p per horse or bovine animal
5p per calf or pig
4p per sheep, lamb or goat

During the year a sum of £328·43 was charged for the inspection of carcases.

So far as conditions in the slaughterhouse are concerned, constant vigilance and attention to detail has successfully minimised the nuisance or inconvenience which a busy slaughterhouse situated in the middle of the village could so easily entail.

Details of Animals inspected at Charlwood Slaughterhouse, 1971

	Cattle	*Calves*	*Pigs*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Others*
Number killed and inspected	726	1,515	722	4,814	5
All Diseases except T.B. or C. Bovis					
Whole Carcases	10	4	—	54	—
Part Carcase	160	3	29	838	—
T.B. only					
Whole Carcase	—	—	1	—	—
Part Carcase	—	—	19	—	—
C. Bovis*					
Whole Carcase	1	—	—	—	—
Part Carcase	3	—	—	—	—

* Cysticercus bovis is a cyst which develops in the masculature of bovine animals, and if eaten by man in uncooked or undercooked beef it will cause infection by the tape-worm Taenia Saginata. The cyst in bovine animals is acquired by contamination of the pasturage with untreated sewage containing the ovae of the tape-worm.

The disposal of cesspool contents by spreading over agricultural land can be a contributory factor in the spread of infection by cysticercus bovis in grazing cattle. The fact that it was found necessary to condemn parts of 20 cattle for cysticercus bovis underlines the danger from indiscriminate dumping of cesspool contents.

It is very gratifying from a public health point of view to be able to record that the disposal of cesspool contents by crude tipping in the rural area has virtually ceased. The tips at Green's Copse, Newdigate and Stanhill, Charlwood are not now in use, and the Engineer & Surveyor is to be congratulated on the attainment of an ideal—always sought but only reached with difficulty.

The Council is fortunate in the service rendered by the Meat Inspector, Mr. A. Eagles. This service, which is unspectacular, often performed under difficult circumstances, is vital in the protection of meat supplies to the public. Mr. Eagles discharges his duty quietly, efficiently, and with a willingness at all times which could hardly be bettered.

UNSOUND FOOD

The amount of unsound food condemned during the year was more or less the same as in 1970.

The principle reasons for the unfitness of canned foodstuffs are burst, blown and leaky tins, and in other foodstuffs, decomposition.

Details of Food condemned

Type of Food	*Weight*
Meat	2,921 lb.
Fish	177 lb.
Vegetables	74 lb.
Fruit	42 lb.
Miscellaneous	442 lb.

FOOD COMPLAINTS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During the year legal proceedings were instituted on two occasions.

In the first instance the Department received a complaint from a resident regarding a foreign object in a loaf of bread. This was the second complaint from the same bakery. The bread was submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the object was a house-fly and had been baked in the bread.

The Public Health Committee considered the matter and the Council authorised the institution of legal proceedings.

The bakery concerned were found guilty and fined £10.

The second case relates to mould in a bottle of milk delivered to a local resident. The Public Analyst reported that the foreign matter consisted of a matt of dead mould hyphae, and accordingly the Council recommended the institution of legal proceedings. At the time of preparing this Report this case has not yet been heard.

The Public Health Department of the Council, did, however, receive twenty-five complaints during the year in connection with food which was alleged to be unfit for human consumption, and in each case these were submitted to the Public Analyst for his report. The Council considered these cases but no legal proceedings were instituted, although severe warning letters were sent to all the manufacturers or retailers concerned.

HOUSING

Housing Act, 1969

Qualification Certificates

Under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969, owners of tenanted properties may apply to the Council for a Qualification Certificate, which certifies that the premises under consideration are either:

(1) provided with the standard amenities, i.e. bath, wash hand basin, W.C. and hot and cold water supplies and is in good repair, or

(2) will be provided with such amenities in accordance with the scheme submitted by the landlord.

In case No. 1 above, provided the Council is satisfied that the conditions are fulfilled, a qualification certificate is issued after the tenant has been given 28 days notice to make any objections he may have. The landlord then presents the Certificate to the Rent Officer who will negotiate a Fair Rent between the landlord and tenant, and the property will then become a regulated tenancy.

In case No. 2 above the landlord submits a scheme of improvement and if the Council is satisfied with the proposals a provisional qualification certificate

is issued, which the landlord presents to the Rent Officer before any work is commenced. The Rent Officer will assess a fair rent and the tenant is given an opportunity to raise any objections. When the fair rent is agreed work then proceeds, and on its completion he presents the certificate of fair rent to the Council who will then in turn issue the qualification certificate and the new rent will then come into effect, subject to the conditions provided in the Act. Similarly the premises will then become a regulated tenancy.

During the year the Public Health Department received 37 applications for Qualification Certificates under Section 44(1) of the Act, and 17 applications under Section 44(2).

As a result of these applications all the properties were visited and inspections made.

During the year the following Qualification Certificates were issued or refused:

Section 44(1)

Number of Qualification Certificates issued: 47.
Number of Qualification Certificates refused: 15

Section 44(2) . .

Number of Provisional Qualification Certificates issued: 11
Number of Qualification Certificates issued: 1

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The following Improvement Grants were approved by the Council during the year 1971.

Parish	*No. of Discretionary Grants Approved*	*Total Amount Approved*	*No. of Standard Grants Approved*	*Total Amount Approved*	*Total of Grants Approved*
		£		£	£
ABINGER	7	5,189	—	—	5,189
BETCHWORTH	4	5,055	3	1,100	6,155
BUCKLAND	3	3,000	—	—	3,000
CAPEL	13	7,868	—	—	7,868
CHARLWOOD	6	3,598	2	394	3,992
NEWDIGATE	3	2,124	—	—	2,124
HEADLEY	1	418	—	—	418
HOLMWOOD	5	1,250	—	—	1,250
HORLEY	28	16,107	12	3,125	19,232
LEIGH	—	—	—	—	—
OCKLEY	4	3,418	—	—	3,418
WOTTON	15	6,239	1	238	6,447
TOTALS	89	54,266	18	4,857	59,123

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

In the District at the end of the year 1971 the following caravan sites had been licensed:—

	Site	*No. of Caravans*
ABINGER	Seven Acres, Walliswood	1
	Parrott Inn, Forest Green*	1
CAPEL	Lower Gages Farm, Capel*	1
	New Close Farm, Capel	56
	Parsonage Farm, Capel	1
	Rickwood Caravan Sites, Beare Green	102
	Rosebank, Capel*	1
CHARLWOOD	Longfield Farm, Charlwood	3
	St. Barbe Cottage, Lowfield Heath*	1
	Sundials, Hookwood	8
HEADLEY	The Cottage Caravan Site, Box Hill	6
	Loretta Lodge, Headley*	2
HORLEY	Cambridge Lodge Hotel, Horley	80
	Sunnyside, Lee Street, Horley*	1
	Lonesome Lane Caravan Site, Salfords	3
	Farney Glen, Haroldslea Drive, Horley*	1
	Pink Barn Stables, Salfords*	1
HOLMWOOD	Westleas Farm, Holmwood*	1
	Symbletons Farm, Holmwood	1
LEIGH	Oaklands Bungalow, Leigh	1
NEWDIGATE	Henfold Farm, Newdigate*	1
	Newdigate Caravan Park	66
	Silver Birches, Mill Lane, Holmwood†	1
	Five Oaks, Newdigate*	1
OCKLEY	Blue Ridges, Vann Lane, Ockley	14
	Blue Ridges, Vann Lane, Ockley	2
Site operated by the Council		
	Merebank Caravan Site, Capel	21

* Temporary Planning Permission
† Limited to 100 days per annum

Unlicensed Site Site operated by organisations—exempt from licensing: Site run by Caravan Club, Amberley Fields, Lowfield Heath

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation in 1963, and requires that all premises where cats or dogs are boarded for business purposes shall be licensed by the local authority, who may impose conditions relating to the types of accommodation, feeding facilities, prevention of the spread of infectious disease, and precautions against fire.

The local authority may make a charge not exceeding £2 for the licence, and during the year 16 licences were issued and fees amounting to £32 were paid.

GATWICK AIRPORT

The Department continues to provide a 24-hour service, seven days a week, 52 weeks a year for the inspection of imported food, and routine submission of samples to the public analyst is now an established procedure. The amount of imported food examined at Gatwick Airport during the year by the Public Health Inspectors is set out below.

	Weight in kilos.
Fruit	5,510,535
Vegetables	2,128,492
Miscellaneous	97,675
Meat	6,109
Fish	1,398
	7,744,209 Kilos.

During the year 58 samples of imported food were taken at Gatwick Airport and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

The more common types of samples taken were as follows:—

Tomatoes	Strawberries	Pineapples
Melons	Peaches	Lemons
Grapefruits	Cherries	Grapes
Apples	Asparagus	Onions
French Beans	Cooked Beef	

There are also more exotic and unusual foods imported through the Airport of which samples have been taken and a few of these are as follows:—

Delibatess Aufstick (Cheese)	Aubergines	Prickly Pears
Capsicums	Sweet Corn	Yams
Chillies	Papayas	Hydrolysed Plant Protein
Dried Snails	Crushed Palm Nut	Corn Dough
Passion Fruit	Mooncakes	Jaggery
Dried Mushrooms	Frozen Ewe	

All of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst gave satisfactory results, but one or two of the reports are interesting and I set these out below for information.

Hydrolysed Plant Protein—U.S.A.

The sample consisted of hydrolysed plant protein containing 34·9 per cent of protein and 43·6 per cent mineral matter, chiefly salt. Examination for heavy metallic contamination showed the presence of

Copper	1·3 parts per million
Lead	1·9 parts per million
Zinc	43·0 parts per million

which are quite satisfactory.

From the above examination and organoleptic tests I am of the opinion that the sample complies with the Food and Drugs Act and is fit for use in food for human consumption.

Corn Dough—Ghana

The sample consisted of a cereal flour, probably millet which has been made into a dough and was fermenting.

The dough was free from organic pesticides and in my opinion is fit for consumption after baking and for sale.

Mooncakes—Hong Kong

The sample consisted of pies made with a filling of comminuted chufa—similar to water chestnut but rich in oil—surrounding an egg yolk. There was no description on the box in English.

In my opinion the common or usual name of the article should appear on the container in English; otherwise the article is fit for consumption and for sale.

Dried Mushrooms—Hong Kong

The sample consisted of dried mushrooms which were in sound condition and free from added preservative.

As judged by this sample the mushrooms are fit for consumption and for sale.

Tomatoes—Cyprus

The sample contained a number of tomatoes which were not completely red. This may be due to early harvesting to allow for ripening in transit or to inadequate fertiliser treatment.

The tomatoes were free from pesticides residues but as submitted were not of the quality usually expected.

Lemons—Cyprus

The sample consisted of lemons wrapped in tissue paper and having a strong smell of diphenyl.

The diphenyl content of the whole lemons was 15 parts per million. The Preservatives in Food Regulations permit the presence of 100 parts per million of diphenyl.

In my opinion the lemons are fit for consumption and for sale.

Jaggery—Uganda

The sample consisted of sugar cake containing 90 per cent sugar. Zinc was present in the proportion of 17 parts per million but no other metals were detected.

As judged by this examination the jaggery is fit for consumption and for sale.

Marrons glace—France

The sample consisted of crystallised chestnuts wrapped in a paper/metal foil laminate.

Zinc was present in a natural amount, 2·1 p.p.m.: no other heavy metals were detected. The sample was free from preservative.

As judged by this examination the marron glace is fit for consumption and for sale.

Frozen Ewe—Hong Kong

The sample consisted of strips of dried meat which contained Sodium nitrate, 4,900 parts per million.

Observations. Sodium nitrate is a permitted preservative which may be present in pickled meat in a proportion not exceeding 500 parts per million. The Preservatives in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1971. The sample therefore contains excess sodium nitrate.

In my opinion the article should be called dried pickled mutton.

AIRCRAFT CATERING

During 1971 the Department carried out an investigation into the preparation of meals for use in flight, in aircraft leaving Gatwick Airport. There are five establishments in the Rural District in which flight meal preparation is carried out on a considerable scale, indeed it was anticipated that something like 1,200,000 meals were prepared per annum in these five establishments. Two reasons prompted the investigation: in the first place, and for the first time since Gatwick became operational in 1958, complaints concerning the condition of flight meals had been received, not only from passengers but also from air crew; and in the second place one of the airlines introduced 'seat back catering', an expression which covers the practice whereby pre-packed meals in disposable one-use plastic trays, enveloped in polythene wrappings are placed in special containers attached to passenger seat backs.

The investigation was the subject of a special report which was issued in August 1971, and on consideration of this report the Public Health Committee gave instructions that copies should be sent to all airlines operating from Gatwick Airport, to all catering establishments, and to any other interested persons, in order that they might be given the opportunity of commenting upon the report. The report, not unnaturally, received a certain amount of publicity and was quoted at some length in one of the National Sunday newspapers. The reception given to the report was on the whole favourable, although it must be admitted that the whole question of aircraft meals is a sensitive one, and one upon which fairly strong reactions from vested interests might be expected. Nevertheless, the purposes behind the report, which set out to highlight a rather unsatisfactory process, were understood, and as a result it is expected that 1972 will be the last year in which 'seat back catering' is used from Gatwick Airport.

The Department has continued to provide facilities for the disinsection of aircraft in accordance with World Health Organization standards, and as required by certain overseas territories, namely, America, Canada, India and Pakistan.

The number of disinsections carried out by the Public Health Department is considerably less this year, as many airlines at Gatwick Airport are now using the 'in-flight' method of disinsection.

The following table shows the number of aircraft treated since 1960.

Year	*No. Disinsected by P.H. Dept. and Certificates Issued*	*No. Disinsected by Airline and Certificate given by P.H. Dept.*
1960	5	0
1961	10	0
1962	13	0
1963	21	2
1964	11	2
1965	24	4
1966	5	14
1967	12	9
1968	56	46
1969	70	50
1970	121	73
1971	26	1
	374	201

Total Certificates issued=575

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following return relates to work carried out under this Act for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1971.

The total number of complaints in the District for 1971 was 761 and for this service a total of £677·54 was collected.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non Agricultural	*Agricultural*
1. Number of properties in District	13,199	439
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	465	20
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	342	15
(ii) Mice	98	3
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	413	8
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	220	7
(ii) Mice	44	11

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Details of visits to Offices and Shops during the year are contained in the following copy of the report to the Department of Employment.

Class of Workplace	*No. of Premises newly registered during year*	*Total No. of registered premises at end of year*	*No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year*
Offices	73	165	37
Retail Shops	24	129	115
Wholesale shops, warehouses	10	22	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	10	57	54
Fuel Storage Depots	4	9	9
TOTALS	121	382	215

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises: 404.

Inspection

The number of premises registered during the year increased considerably. This was due to the fact that an up-to-date survey was undertaken at Gatwick Airport and all registrations brought up to date.

During the year only two Public Health Inspectors were involved in the inspection of offices and shops (together with other duties), but in August 1971 the complement was brought up to three.

Out of 215 premises visited it was found necessary to write to the owners of 38 premises regarding various contraventions of the Act as follows:—

Washing facilities . . .	2
Lack of Artificial Lighting . .	1
Inadequate guarding of Machinery	3
Repairs	9
Heating	2
First Aid Kit	12
Ventilation	3
Floor coverings . . .	1
Sanitary accommodation . .	19
Thermometers	11
Redecoration	4

Operation and General Provisions of the Act

With regard to the ordinary offices and shops, little difficulty again was experienced in obtaining compliance with the Act. The principle difficulties as in previous years, however, arose in relation to Gatwick Airport which is subjected to considerable noise and fumes from aircraft, and also excessively high temperatures owing to the great expanse of glass used in the offices' construction.

Accidents

During the year eight accidents were reported, and the premises concerned visited, but no offences under the Act were found.

Prosecutions

Legal proceedings were authorised in one case during the year, in respect of the lack of a guard to a food slicing machine. The proprietor concerned had been warned of this contravention of the Act on several occasions, but failed to rectify the matter. In these circumstances the Council authorised the institution of legal proceedings.

At the time of preparation of this report, the case has not yet been heard.

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